FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST ON UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND US PARTICIPATION IN WORLD WAR I, 1865 – 1919**

****

**Alfred Thayer Mahan – US Navy**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. What was the argument set forth in Alfred Thayer Mahan’s book, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*?**

A. spending on the US Navy was too

high and needed to be reduced.

B. naval power was the tool of

imperialist expansion and contrary

to the values of a democracy.

C. naval power allowed nations to

project power and trade with

foreign nations, leading to greater

prosperity for Americans.

D. the US Navy should invade Cuba and

the Philippines immediately.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The Treaty of Kanagawa opened trade between the United States of America and –**

A. Spain

B. Japan

C. Cuba

D. China

**\_\_\_\_\_3. In China, foreign nations had established economic control over certain regions of the nation economically, called –**

A. free trade zones

B. demilitarized zones

C. spheres of influence

D. hegemony

**\_\_\_\_\_4. In order to support American efforts to establish trade with China around the turn of the Century, Secretary of State proposed this policy towards the nation –**

A. Splendid Little War

B. Opium Wars

C. Pacific Co-Prosperity Sphere

D. Open Door Policy

**\_\_\_\_\_5. During this rebellion, Chinese military men and others trained in the martial arts attempted to oust all “foreign devils” from their nation –**

A. The Boxer Rebellion

B. Pugachev’s Rebellion

C. The Great Leap Forward

D. The Nullification Crisis

**A Timeline of Events, 1887 – 1898**

**1887** – King Kalakaua allows the United States to build a naval base at Pearl Harbor.

**1893** – Queen Liliuokalani is overthrown by a group of American businessmen, planters, and Marines.

**1893** – The application of a provisional government for annexation by the United States is denied by Anti-Imperialist President Grover Cleveland.

**1898** – The island nation is annexed and becomes a US territory.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What island nation’s acquisition by the United States is describe in the text box above?**

A. American Samoa

B. Guam

C. The Philippines

D. Hawaii



**\_\_\_\_\_7. One of the principle reasons for the Spanish American War was the abuse and mistreatment of people on this island by the Spanish military –**

A. Guam

B. The Philippines

C. Puerto Rico

D. Cuba



**\_\_\_\_\_8. The explosion of this ship while it was at anchor at Havana Harbor on February 15th, 1898 is considered a main cause of the Spanish American War** –

A. The HMS *Lusitania*

B. The HMS *Sussex*

C. The USS *Theodore Roosevelt*

D. The USS *Oregon*

E. The USS *Maine*

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which of the following men *WAS NOT* a newspaper editor?**

A. Joseph Pulitzer

B. William Randolph Hearst

C. William Lloyd Garrison

D. Thurgood Marshall



**\_\_\_\_\_10. The newspaper above, which contains exaggerated, embellished, and sensationalized news stories, is an example of –**

A. slander

B. yellow journalism

C. muckraking

D. libel

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Which future American President was a member of the volunteer cavalry unit he Roughriders and a hero of the Battle of San Juan Hill?**

A. William Howard Taft

B. Theodore Roosevelt

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Warren G. Harding

**\_\_\_\_\_12. Which of the following regions *WAS NOT* ceded or sold to the United States by Spain in accordance with the Treaty of Paris of 1898?**

A. Alaska

B. Puerto Rico

C. Guam

D. The Philippines

**\_\_\_\_\_13. On which island nation did Emilio Aguinaldo lead a three-year revolt against Americans in a failed attempt for self-rule?**

A. Puerto Rico

B. Cuba

C. The Philippines

D. Guam



**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which President of the United States was most responsible for the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone?**

A. William Howard Taft

B. William McKinley

C. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

D. Theodore Roosevelt



**\_\_\_\_\_15. Theodore Roosevelt’s “Big Stick” diplomacy claimed that when diplomacy failed to promote American interests –**

A. the use of force was justified.

B. embargoes should be put in place.

C. bribes and payments could be used.

D. Latin American nations should be

colonized by the United States.

****

**\_\_\_\_\_16. The Roosevelt Corollary was an addition to this 1823 foreign policy statement, which forbid European nations from claiming any new colonies in the Western Hemisphere (North and South America) –**

A. The Farewell Address

B. The Adams-Onis Treaty

C. The Monroe Doctrine

D. The Ostend Manifesto

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The Roosevelt Corollary established the right of the United States to intervene in civil wars, disturbances and unrest, or conflicts between nations in this part of the world –**

A. Europe

B. Africa and the Middle East

C. Eastern Asia

D. Latin America

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Which American President promoted “Dollar Diplomacy”, believing the nations which traded with one another were more likely to have positive, friendly relations?**

A. William McKinley

B. Theodore Roosevelt

C. Woodrow Wilson

D. Harry S Truman

E. William Howard Taft

**MORAL DIPLOMACY**

* Americans should teach their Latin American neighbors the virtues of a democratic political system.
* The individual rights of all members of societies should be preserved by government.
* The property rights of all members of societies should be preserved by government.
* Teaching Latin American nations that capitalism was the most worthwhile economic system would result in an improved quality of life for Latin Americans.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The President of the United States who believed that Moral Diplomacy should be followed in our relations with Latin America was –**

A. Woodrow Wilson

B. Calvin Coolidge

C. William Howard Taft

D. Theodore Roosevelt

**CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I IN EUROPE:**

* Increased militarism – arms races between rival nations in Europe.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Imperialism and Colonial Rivalries
* Nationalism and the desire for self-rule.

**?**

**20. Which of the statements below best completes the text box above?**

A. The League of Nations failed

B. Alliance Systems in Europe

C. Fascist Aggression

D. The Explosion of the USS *Maine*

**\_\_\_\_\_21. Which nation *WAS NOT* a part of the Allied Powers during World War I?**

A. England

B. France

C. Austria-Hungary

D. The United States

E. Russia

**\_\_\_\_\_22. Which nation *WAS NOT* a part of the Central Powers during World War I?**

A. Germany

B. Austria-Hungary

C. Bulgaria

D. The Ottoman Empire

E. England

**\_\_\_\_\_23. When World War I broke out in Europe, President Woodrow Wilson advised Americans to –**

A. support the Central Powers.

B. support the Allied Powers.

C. provide monetary aid to England.

D. remain neutral in mind and action.

**\_\_\_\_\_24. One reason that Americans eventually chose to enter World War I was the sinking of this passenger liner by a German U-Boat off the coast of Ireland on May 7, 1915 –**

A. The HMS *Sussex*

B. The *Titanic*

C. The HMS *Lusitania*

D. The *Sultana*

E. The USS *Maine*

**\_\_\_\_\_25. In 1916, Germany issued the Sussex Pledge, promising not to use this military tactic against American vessels for the remainder of the war –**

A. poison gas

B. unrestricted submarine warfare

C. carpetbombing

D. atomic weapons

E. dirigibles, or zeppelins



**\_\_\_\_\_26. This communique from Germany to Mexico encouraged the Mexican government to invade the United States of America. Germany promised to help Mexico regain the land they had lost during the Mexican-American War of the 1840s. This was a major cause of the United States declaration of war against Germany in 1917 –**

A. The Sussex Pledge

B. The Zimmermann Telegram

C. The XYZ Affair

D. The Nullification Crisis



**\_\_\_\_\_27. When Woodrow Wilson went to Congress to ask for a declaration of war in April of 1917, which of the following WAS NOT a reason he gave for entering World War I?**

A. “To Make the World Safe for

Democracy!”

B. “Freedom of the Seas!”

C. “American Blood Spilt Upon

American Soil!”

D. “A War to End All War!”



**\_\_\_\_\_28. During World War I, the government encouraged citizens to save wheat to be sent to the soldiers and refugees in Europe. Which amendment to the Constitution was passed, in part, to save wheat and grains?**

A. The 17th Amendment

B. The 18th Amendment

C. The 19th Amendment

D. The 22nd Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_29. During World War I, hundreds of thousands of women took jobs in factories and the war industry to help support the American Expeditionary Force. Carrie Chapman Catt of the National American Woman’s Suffrage Association encouraged women to do their patriotic duty and sought the passage of this amendment as compensation for their labor –**

A. The 17th Amendment

B. The 18th Amendment

C. The 19th Amendment

D. The 20th Amendment

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Hundreds of thousands of African-American workers left the South to take jobs in Northern cities in the war production industry during World War I, starting a movement known as –**

A. The Great Migration

B. The Exoduster Movement

C. The Harlem Renaissance

D. The Civil Rights Movement

**\_\_\_\_\_31. During World War I, African-American soldiers –**

A. were not allowed in the US Army.

B. fought only in the US Navy which

was fully integrated.

C. were only allowed to work as mess

hall attendants and ambulance

drivers.

D. fought in segregated units under

French commanders.

****

**\_\_\_\_\_32. In 1917, Russia ended its participation in the Great War by signing the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, ceding hundreds of miles of territory to the Germans.**

**What event caused the Russians to quit the war?**

A. American entry into World War I in

April of 1917.

B. The use of poison gas at Ypres,

which jeopardized Russian lives.

C. The Russian Revolution, bringing the

Bolsheviks and Vladimir Lenin to

power.

D. The Turks defeat at the battle of

Gallipoli, which threatened the Black

Sea region with a British attack.

**\_\_\_\_\_33. Identify the labor union leader and member of the Socialist party who was arrested and put in jail during World War I for encouraging Americans to resist the draft and refuse to fight in World War I –**

A. Terence V. Powderly

B. Asa Philip Randolph

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. Samuel Gompers

E. Joe Hill

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which US Supreme Court ruling determined that restrictions on the freedom of speech guaranteed in the Constitution were allowed if the expression was “a clear and present danger” to the United States?**

A. *Schenck V. The United States*

B. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

C. *Loving V. Virginia*

D. *Miranda V. Arizona*

E. *Marbury V. Madison*

**\_\_\_\_\_35. What term was used to describe American soldiers during World War I, since many of the young men were poorly trained and a little out of shape?**

A. doughboy

B. generally inactive (G.I.s)

C. jarhead

D. pudgy

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Who was the leader of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in Europe during World War I?**

A. Ferdinand Foch

B. John “Black Jack” Pershing

C. Dwight David Eisenhower

D. George Patton

**\_\_\_\_\_37. Which of the following were used by both sides as weapons for the first time during World War I?**

A. machine guns

B. submarines, or U-Boats

C. airplanes

D. poison gases

E. tanks

F. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_38. How did Americans living on the homefront support the efforts of soldiers in the AEF during World War I?**

A. They planted “victory gardens.”

B. They purchased “Liberty Bonds.”

C. They ate less meats and grains.

D. Certain products were rationed.

E. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. The fighting in World War I came to an end due to an armistice which began at –**

A. 11:00 AM on November 11th, 1918

B. 4:30 AM on April 12, 1865

C. 12:00 PM May 7th, 1945

D. 9:00 AM August 9th, 1945

**\_\_\_\_\_40. Woodrow Wilson’s proposal for peace in Europe was called the –**

A. Marshall Plan

B. Fourteen Point Plan

C. Kellogg-Briand Pact

D. United Nations

****

**\_\_\_\_\_41. Which principle was a part of Wilson’s proposal for peace in Europe?**

A. Freedom of the Seas

B. The Restoration of Austria-Hungary.

C. Greater Militarism for Self-Defense.

D. Higher Tariffs to Discourage Trade.

**\_\_\_\_\_42. Wilson believed in the self-determination of nations in Europe, which led to the creation of which new countries?**

A. Israel and Turkey

B. Poland and Czechoslovakia

C. Italy and Serbia

D. Denmark and Belgium

**\_\_\_\_\_43. What was the name of the international peacekeeping organization which was proposed by Woodrow Wilson at the end of World War I to prevent the outbreak of future wars?**

A. The United Nations

B. The World Court

C. The League of Nations

D. The Organization of American States

**\_\_\_\_\_44. The Mandate System was an aspect of the Treaty of Versailles that allowed European nations to redraw the map of this region after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire –**

A. Northern Africa

B. The Middle East

C. Southeastern Europe

D. Latin America

**\_\_\_\_\_45. Which nation was blamed for starting World War I in the Treaty of Versailles and therefore forced to pay $32 Billion in reparations to the Allied Powers?**

A. Germany

B. Serbia

C. Russia

D. The Austro-Hungarian Empire



**\_\_\_\_\_46. The main reason Americans like Senator Henry Cabot Lodge opposed US entry into the League of Nations was –**

A. Germany was too powerful.

B. Communist nations like the Soviet

Union were allowed to join.

C. American sovereignty may be

threatened by other nations.

D. The League of Nations was racist,

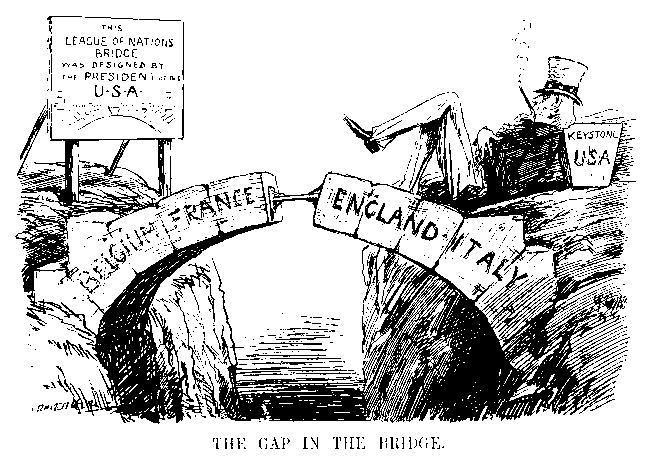
refusing to treat African and Asian

nations as equals.

**\_\_\_\_\_47. Did the United States Senate ever choose to ratify the Treaty of Versailles?**

A. Yes

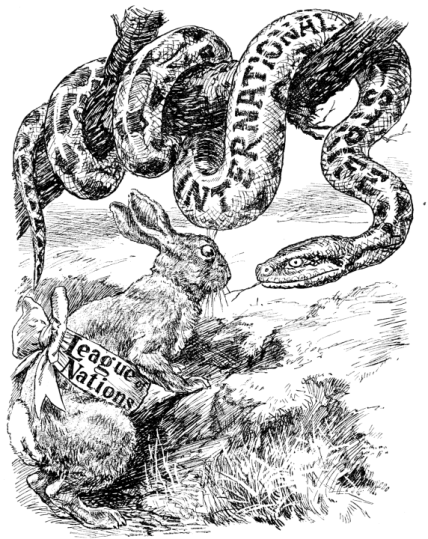
B. No



**\_\_\_\_\_48. Did the United States of America ever chose to join the League of Nations?**

A. Yes

B. No



**\_\_\_\_\_49. Why wasn’t the League of Nations able to prevent the coming of the Second World War in Europe, from 1939 – 1945?**

A. Major world powers like the United

States, Russia, and Germany never

joined the organization.

B. The League of Nations was never

created.

C. Switzerland revoked the League of

Nations from its headquarters in

Geneva in the 1920s.

D. Hitler invaded the League of Nations

headquarters in 1933 upon taking

power after the Reichstag Fire.

**SECTION II. US Presidents and their Foreign Policy Choices, 1796 - 1919**

**A. George Washington**

**B. James Monroe**

**C. William McKinley**

**D. Theodore Roosevelt**

**E. William Howard Taft**

**F. Woodrow Wilson**

\_\_\_\_\_50. This American President believed that American interests should not be blocked by smaller weaker nations. He was willing to use force to insure the United States future security and prosperity. He is best known for his forceful stance on American endeavors in Latin America.

\_\_\_\_\_51. This President believed that nations which traded together were unlikely to engage in quarrels or warfare. He wanted American businessmen to project their influence into Latin America.

\_\_\_\_\_52. This President warned Americans not to get involved in foreign entanglements and to avoid military alliances with European powers. He was in favor of free trade and controlling North America, but he advised isolationism towards European powers.

\_\_\_\_\_53. This President wanted the United States to have a Moral Diplomacy, which promoted democracy, individual rights, capitalism, and respect for property rights to the rest of the world. His policies were directed to both Latin America and Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_54. This imperialist President took over Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

\_\_\_\_\_55. In 1823, he warned all European nations that the Western Hemisphere was no longer available for colonization.

**SECTION III**. Foreign Policy Scenarios

For each of the scenarios described below, determine whether the action described is an isolationist foreign policy, an imperialist foreign policy, or an intervention.

**A. Isolationism**

**B. Imperialism**

**C. Intervention**

\_\_\_\_\_56. After the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States bought the Philippine Islands from Spain for $20 Million. The people of the Philippines did not want to be a possession of the United States and were not involved with these negotiations. For three (3) years, Filipino freedom fighters led by Emilio Aguinaldo fought the United States military; many thousands of Filipinos died. By 1901, the United States had complete political and economic control over the Philippine Islands.

\_\_\_\_\_57. When George Washington he distributed a famous speech called the “Farewell Address.” In this speech, he advised the USA to avoid alliances with European nations and to stay out of the affairs of Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_58. During the Mexican-American War, the United States military defeated Mexico in battle. After the war ended, Mexicans were forced to sign the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. In the treaty, the United States forced Mexico to cede, or give up, thousands of square miles of land in the Southwest. Today, the United States rules over the land economically and politically – California, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and Texas.

\_\_\_\_\_59. In 1917, the United States chose to go to war with the Allied Powers in Europe against Germany and the Central Powers. The goal of the United States was to promote freedom of the seas, democracy, and world peace. The United States did not seek to control any territory in Europe or to take over any nations there. In 1918, after peace had been restored and the Treaty of Versailles was drafted, American troops withdrew from Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_60. In 1867, the United States bought Alaska from the Russian government for $7.2 Million dollars. Native Alaskans were never consulted and were perhaps surprised to learn that the United States claimed the right to own the land and rule the place both economically and politically. Aleutians had lived on this land for thousands of years!

\_\_\_\_\_61. During the 1920s and 1930s, the United States was concerned with its own problems: namely, the Great Depression. When fascist dictators like Mussolini and Hitler took over parts of Europe, the United States did not get involved to protect them. Fascist dictators continued their aggression. Mussolini attacked Albania, Ethiopia, and Libya; Hitler invaded Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and France. Despite all of this the United States did not act.

\_\_\_\_\_62. During the 1980s, a racist apartheid ruled in South Africa. Ninety per cent of South Africans were black, but only whites could vote or live in certain cities. The United States did not approve of this racist government. The United States set up an economic embargo against South Africa, refusing to trade or do business with companies there. Eventually, the South Africa’s economy collapsed, apartheid ended, and black South Africans gained equal rights under the law. Nelson Mandela was the nation’s first black president.

\_\_\_\_\_63. In 2001, the United States launched an invasion of Afghanistan in order to overthrow the Taliban, a radical Islamic regime which had protected Al-Qaeda and cooperated in murdering Americans on September 11th. The US ousted the regime, but did not attempt to take over Afghanistan. Soon, US troops will withdraw from the nation, allowing new rulers to govern the nation.

**SECTION IV**. Short Answer/Fill in the Blanks.

**WARFARE IN AMERICAN HISTORY – IDENTIFYING THE CONFLICTS**

**WORD BANK – AMERICAN WARS**

**The Revolutionary War The War of 1812 The Mexican-American War**

**The Civil War The Plains Wars The Spanish-American War**

**World War I World War II The Cold War**

**The Korean War The Vietnam War The Persian Gulf War**

**The War in Afghanistan The Iraq War**  (Two choices will not be used.)

64. The United States started this war while James K. Polk was President in 1846. He claimed “American blood has been spilt upon American soil.” The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo gave the United States control over the Mexican Cession region.

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65. The United States fought this war to protest “Taxation Without Representation” and won our independence after the Battle of Yorktown. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 officially ended the war and gave the United States all of the land to the Mississippi River.

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66. During the war, the Confederacy fought for its independence as a slaveholding nation; the United States government fought to preserve the Union and, eventually, to end slavery.

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67. During this war, the United States soldiers battle cry was “Remember the Maine!” The US took over Puerto Rico after the war. The Philippines was purchased as a colony. Cuba was liberated from Spain and became a US protectorate. Guantanamo Bay became the site of a US Navy base.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

68. During this series of wars, the United States dispossessed Native American people of their lands and took over the American West. Native American tribes were placed on reservations.

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69. This was a war of ideologies from 1945 – 1991 between the United States and the Soviet Union. Americans promoted democracy, capitalism, and individual rights; Soviets believed communism and dictatorship. In the end American ideas triumphed.

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**WORD BANK – AMERICAN WARS**

**The Revolutionary War The War of 1812 The Mexican-American War**

**The Civil War The Plains Wars The Spanish-American War**

**World War I World War II The Cold War**

**The Korean War The Vietnam War The Persian Gulf War**

**The War in Afghanistan The Iraq War**  (Two choices will not be used.)

70. The sinking of the *Lusitania*, the breaking of the *Sussex* Pledge, the Zimmermann Telegram, and American sympathies towards democratic nations like England and France all encourage the nation to enter this war. US President Woodrow Wilson wanted to fight the war to make the world safe for democracy. He believed the peace conference after the war could “end all war.”

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71. The United States entered this war in 1941, after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. The war was fought to end fascist aggression. The United States helped to defeat Nazism in Germany, Fascism in Italy, and the violent regime of Hideki Tojo in Japan.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

72. Both of these wars were fought to stop the spread of communism. The first, fought from 1950 – 1953, was to prevent Kim Il Sung from taking over the southern portion of the peninsula, below the 38°N Parallel. It ended in a stalemate. The second war, fought from 1964 – 1975, was an attempt to prevent Ho Chi Minh from spreading communism in Southeast Asia. After over a decade of bitter fighting the United States withdrew, and communism triumphed – sort of. Name both wars:

**(1950 – 1953):** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**(1964 – 1975):** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

73. After the United States was attacked by Al-Qaeda in 2001, the United States launched a war in order to punish the nation which had harbored the terrorist organization. The Taliban was overthrown; however, creating a good government to replace it has proven more difficult than expected. The United States is still occupying portions of this country, fourteen years later.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

74. In 1990 and 1991, the United States and a strong coalition of European and Middle Eastern nations fought a war to liberate Kuwait, a small nation on the Persian Gulf which had been invaded by Iraq. The war, fought while George H.W. Bush was president, was successful, but Saddam Hussein, the leader of Iraq remained in power. Kuwait was restored, and Iraq was punished with sanctions and military enforced “no fly” zones, patrolled by the US Air Force.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_